A Band of Buckeye Boys Who Rendered Famous Service.

By CHAS. I. ADKINS, Co. K, 27th Ohio.

CHAPTER IV.

FROM CAMP BENTON TO MEXICO, MO. the company choir, all of whom were graduate vocalists of the Old Buckwheat On the day of our arrival at Camp Benton the weather was very warm, and the Patent Note Singing School, hailing from Marathon, Five Mile, Squonkum, Henpeck seven miles' march severely tried the timber in our legs. Long before we reached and Keg Town. In conclusion all would join, reinforced by the band in, camp many were quite sure that their knapsacks were much too large and their join, reinforced by the band in, shoes much too small for a march; but it "Onward, Christian soldiers, marching as was not until later that we found it a necessity to reduce the weight of our packs and enlarge the size of our shoes.

With the Cross of Jesus, going on before."

By 20 recruits the company had been

Camp Benton was the beginning of a new era for us. We were at the gates of the enemy, and might be called at any time to advance to the attack or to stand before them in defense.

HILLSIDE TENTING.

The regiment drew new tents; there being no straw or anything of that kind furnished, our blackets were at night spread on the ground which was rough and occasioned no little discomfort.

The tent I occupied stood on a slope, and we pulled straws for choice of place. Stubby and I got the lower places, and the others gravitated upon us in the night. and we were crushed, but finally all gravitated to the outside, rolling under the edge of the canvas in our sleep.

Many others suffered in like manner.

Mr. Tall Man straddled the center pole,

and in his sleep slid down hill and displaced the pole, which fell upon his face, marking it sorely and letting the tent wilt upon those it had sheltered. They crawled from under it and finished the night upon it, utilizing it for a bed—except those who gravitated off it.

SAVED THE COLONEL.

One day a comrade, returning from a stroll out of camp, reported that he had been watching the rebels drill. He said that they could beat us in drill. Their Colonel, he said, asked him all about our regiment, but he didn't give anything away. What he saw was an Indiana three months' regiment uniformed in gray. At another time this comrade alarmed the At another time this comrade alarmed the camp at night by shooting at something which he said was trying to sneak into the Colonel's tent. He said it looked like a calf, but when he shot it took the shape of a man, and ran like the very deuce. He always averred that he had saved the Colonel's life.

STUBBY'S FIRST SHOT.

From Camp Benton swimming squads were allowed to go to the river, about were allowed to go to the river, about two miles distant. On one of those trips, when returning, Stubby and I lagged, intending to forage; but we had not learned how. We saw nothing but a bluejay, and I dared Stubby to shoot it. We had never discharged our pieces, and knew nothing about the recoil that a Harper's Ferry musket can develop. Stubby loaded with a ball as big as his thumb, took careful aim, with his cheek against the piece, and exerted all his digital strength on the

roar like the thunder of a howitzer; the bird flew away, dropping and rising like

a boat tossed on a swell, crying as it went:
"Jay! Jay! Jay!"
Stubby let the musket drop, clapped his hands to his face, and said many words with great force of accent, said some more like them, and then some more. The gun had bruised his shoulder; had nearly kicked his head off; had slewed his nose two points off true, and the hammer had made a severe gash in his face. We reported that he sustained the injury in diving when we were swimming.

LIEUTENANT TAKES VENGEANCE.

We were constantly drilled. Our Captain knew the importance of thorough drill, and always drilled the company himself. In the absence of the Captain, one day, the First Lieutenant took us out, the first time since the unfortunate drill at Camp Chase.

He tried first the manual of arms, which

resulted in blunders without number; such as right shoulder shift from order; ground arms from support; stack arms from charge bayonets; ram cartridge from pre-sent arms—just any order that came to his mind, whether possible of execution

The men undoubtedly tried him very sorely, and he took his revenge at once by resorting to evolutions. He had us crossing and recrossing a little stream, by the left flank; by the right flank; by the right flank by file left; by single file, in double file, in column of fours; in battle line, till all were wet to the knees. He run us over every stump on the drill ground till every man of us had climbed every stump. Then he tried a stake-and-rider fence—by the right flank, right shoulder shift, double-quick! and when the last man had got through the briers and cleared the top rail, he would shout: "Right about, double-quick!" After the strength of the rider rail had been thoroughly tested, he tried us in single file, lock step, like convicts, stating that although the statement of the convicts of the statement though this drill was not in the tactics, we might some day need to know it. When he got tired the company was

taken to quarters in a condition indicating that we had seen hard service. We were wet, muddy, scratched, with sprained ankles, skinned shins, and some had left portions of their pants on the top rail. I have no recollection that the Lieutenant ever took the company out again. Our Second Lieutenant was a different

sort of man-from the First Lieutenant; in fact, too much so. He was a good fellow, clever in every sense of the word. When he was allowed to take the company out on drill, which was seldom, if a mistake occurred, it went as a joke. He wished to drill the company as they desired to be drilled, and the result was that most of the time when he company as that most of the time when he commanded was spent drilling in the manual of arms, in the shade; or, still more agreeably, resting at will on the grass. There was no jumping streams, stumps, or rider fences, when Second Lieut. John B. Sroafe was in command, and the company was taken from drill to quarters by him less war worn than they had started out. Our Captain, though not brilliant, was careful, shrewd, considerate of his men, sufficiently versed in tactics, and promoted a high standard of discipline in the com-pany. He had the confidence of all of his

The original membership of Co. K were largely church members, or reared under religious training. I am glad that I can

commotion aboard, and the long roll was sounded. It was the first time we had heard the long roll, and I believe that it caused a more intense personal anxiety than any other occasion of the kind during our confer.

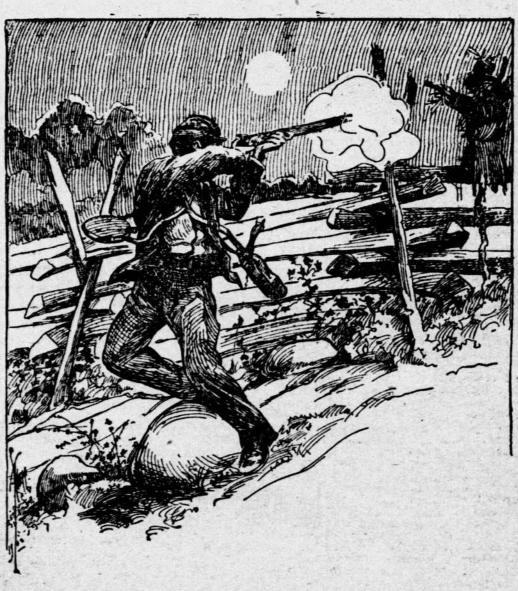
than any other occasion of the kind during our service.

The companies were soon all in line at their several places on the boat; hasty orders were given each Captain to go ashore with his company, load guns, and see that every man was supplied with 40 rounds of amounition, fix bayonets, and stand in readiuess till farther orders, as we are in eminent danger of being attacked at any moment. tacked at any moment.

The order was promptly obeyed, and for an hour we stood in line waiting and watching for trouble, while the skirmish-ing companies went in search of the cises on such occasions embraced Scrip-ture reading, prayer, experiences, exhorta-tions, and good sacred music rendered by

Word came in that the sentinel on the outpost had fired on a squad of rebels, and killed two of them. Then, that the sentinel had been killed; and he was a member of Co. K. The boys in line mutually instructed each other what should be done with their respective effects if they should not survive the forthcoming battle.

If Hon, John Clayton could have heard himself discussed by the boys about that time, he would have felt like taking to the woods for safety. They could hardly By 20 recruits the company had been augmented in length and strength, and when in line graded from six feet four on the right to five feet two on the left,



ance as a military unit.

The official roll of the company at that time was: Capt. Wm. Feeney, First Lieutenant Geo. McDonough, Second Lieutenant John B. Sroafe, Sergeants Enoch A. White, Jas. F. Day, T. Frank Gravis, Thos. M. Willis, Wm. R. Moorhead; Corporals T. Gilbert Smith, Thos. R. Sweet, Wm. Tell Brown, Cornelius Bulwer, Hillery J. Walker, Pleasant M. Hutton, James Watt, John A. Junkins; Privates 31. Total, 97.

vates 81. Total, 97. ORDERS TO MOVE.

Having been in Camp Benton a little more than two weeks, on Sept. 6 rumors of marching orders became active. We received orders to prepare to move with three days' rations. _

There was much speculation as to where we were going. The fellow who shot at a man in a calf's clothing said the Colonel told him that we would have a fight before a week; and the Tall Man predicted our return to Ohio, where better quarters could be furnished; while Stubby said that he did not know or care a jay where we went, so long as he was not required to fire off a musket.

On Saturday morning, Sept. 7, we packed knapsacks, struck tents, drew three days' rations, filled canteens, and the regiment was soon in line, ready to move.
We reported to the headquarters of Brig.Gen. Sturgis; thence we went to Gen.
Fremont's headquarters, then to the
wharf and the boat, with Co. K quartered
on the starboard cabin deck. The boat swung out and the band played,

"A life on the ocean wave; A home on the rolling deep!"

UP THE GREAT RIVER When the boat H. D. Bacon squared herself in mid stream and headed up the river, it was apparent that hope of returning to Ohio must be given up for the present. We concluded that we were gong somewhere to do something more for our country than lie in camp and assimilate hardtack and strengthen the volun-teer army with black coffee from smoky

tin cups. A LOYAL MISSOURIAN.

Tall Man said he still had hope that we were going to Alton, and east by way of Springfield, Ill.; but, if we should turn up the Missouri River, he said, he would admit that we would probably soon see the elephant.

A citizen wearing a broad brim Summer hat came from the cabin and approached the crowd, saying: "Well, gentlemen, soldiers! I'm told yo' all come from Ohio? Well, I tell yo' we's all glad y'all come heah to he'p us settle mattehs; we're a-havin' right sma't trouble! Fo' nea' 'bout a yea' back! I'm a man of Souther'n bi'th mahself; but I hav wo'ked ha'd to show ough folks that Ajaynica is ha'd to show ough folks that disunion is both wrong and impossible; and when yo' all get th'ough with 'em I think they'l wish they'd taken mah advice. I live a

wish they'd taken mah advice. I live a right sma't distance up the river, in Clay County, on the no'th side, wheah most of the citizens in tha' suhroundin' county are down-right Unionists!"

"Do you think we are likely to have a fight soon?" asked the Tall Man.

"Well, as to that I don't know; depends whah yo' all goin'; if yo' all goin' fa' into the State yo'll be apt to find some chance for trouble." hance for trouble. "Is this boat going up the Missouri River?" inquired Tall Man, anxiously.

largely church members, or reared under religious training. I am glad that I can state truthfully that I never saw any gambling in Co. K quarters during my connection with the company.

STRENGTH OF CO. K.

When we left Camp Chase, one member from the company and one from the band returned to Williamsburg to bring as recruits some who were not ready to go when the company left home.

The whole number of men in the company.

River?" inquired Tall Man, anxiously.

"Oh, suitingly, suh! This boat is bound fo' St. Charles, and if she don't go any fa'tha, I'l take the ca's to St. Jo, then come down the rivah by boat to Libe'ty Landin', Clay County. Boats ar' gettin' a little unsa'tin 'tween heah an' Lexin'ton. Yo' see, when Gen'l Lyons broke up Govnuh Jackson's Confede ate Camp at St. Louis, Gen'l Price an' Jackson give up the Union pretense dodge as a failuhe an' went to Boonville and sta'ted a Confed'ate recruitin' camp."

The skirmishers returned and reported

Some of the companies remained on shore, and others went on board, but there was no more sleep. SHIPPED AS LIVE STOCK.

In the morning the regiment left the ooat and marched to the railroad yard, where we found in waiting a long line of cars. They were not sleepers nor parlor cars, nor even fourth-rate passenger coaches; but stock cars, and we were told to get into them, and soon that live-stock train was jaunting away in a northwester-

As the Sunday forenoon rolled on, so did we who had taken passage in the cow cars. It was near noon when the train stopped for some reason, and one of the would-be young Divines, said: "Come, boys, let us all stand up and sing a good old camp-meeting song, and let us all sing with such a lively and animating spirit that the Lord will bear the influence of our song back to the dear old churches where we would be if we were at home to day." We sprang to our feet, and just as we began to feel sure our voices might be heard at home, as well as in Heaven, the engine started and took up the slack with a jerk that sent us to the rear; then, another bump, and we went to the front, and a third jar floored everything in the

Many crushed toes, bruised shins and broken noses resulted from the unex-pected tumble, and the Sunday morning devotions came to an end by common consent, and the box-car train continued on its way to our destination, which we reached late in the afternoon. (To be continued.)

The Talamanians.

Among the queer people of the new Republic of Panama are the Talamanians, roll by reason of her marriage to another a little tribe of Indians who are living to-day precisely as their forefathers did before Columbus landed on the coast. They speak their ancient language, with only a few Spanish and other foreign words which they have picked up, kill game with the spear or a blowgun, grind



PENSION POINTERS.

Inquiries Answered and Sugges
tices Made.

Mrs. N. G., Lansing, Mich.—If your pension was fired at \$30 per month by act of Congress spon will have to go back to Congress spon pensioned as dependent mother remarries, her pension under the act of June 27, 1890, would amount to \$10 per month.

D. F. R., Shelbyville, Ill.—Having enlisted after July 22, 1861, and being discharged before two years' service, you would not be entitled to original bounty of \$100 unless you were discharged for some sort of wound or injury incurred in the provision for widows under the act of June 27, 1890, does not apply to the cases of dependent mother from property is sufficient to debar her from pension would depend upon the circumstances of the case as shown in evidence.

W. J., Cincinnati, Ohio.—If you received your first commutation money in to a bounty of \$400 instead of \$300. It of the case as shown in evidence.
W. J., Cincinnati, Ohio.—If you re-

ceived your first commutation money in lieu of artifical limb in 1884, it would seem that the next payment was due in 1889, and the next after that in 1892, the act of March 3, 1891, having reduced the intervals from five years to three years. After 1892 the payments were due every

three years. E. M., Atchison, Kan.—It is impossible to say how soon you may expect to hear from your increase claim if the Pension Bureau is not satisfied with the report of your medical examination. If the Examining Surgeons do not satisfy the Bureau with their supplemental report, it is quite likely that you will be ordered for another examination. It might not be a had plan

came 16 F. W. H., Alexandria, Tenn .- As the child is now over 16 years of age, and no application was made on its behalf under the act of June 27, 1890, before it became application was made on its behalf under the act of June 27, 1890, before it became 16, no pension can be obtained unless title can be established under the general pension law. Satisfactory proof would be necessary to show that the soldier's deathcause had its origin during his service and

The skirmishers returned and reported no enemy in sight, and no casualties. The occasion for alarm and the long roll-which whether you could get your full pension called the regiment to arms for the first and most memorable time in its experis ence, was this: A sentinel from Co. K, the man who had, as he said, saved the life of the Colonel, being stationed at a lonely spot, supposed that he saw a squad of the enemy approaching his beat from beyond a fence, and fired apon them. The supposed enemy was found to be two scare-crows, posted astride of a fence in a back lot to frighten birds from berry bushes.

Some of the companies remained on \$100 per month for loss of both "feet."

Without a full knowledge of all the facts and interposition was called for. Consult your attorney.

THE KENTUCKIAN'S WOES.

THE KENTUCKIAN'S WOES.

Applicable Especially to Those who Browse in Breathitt.

(Maysville (Ky.) Public Ledger.)

Man born in the wilds of Kentucky is of feud days and easy virtue. He fisheth, fiddleth, cusseth, and fighteth all the days of his life.

Without a full knowledge of all the facts are impossible to say whether you could get your full pension by leaving the Home. If you never actually destroyed actually destrict your attorney.

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(Maysville (Ky.) Public Ledger.)

Man born in the wilds of Kentucky is of feud days and easy virtue. He fisheth, fiddleth, cusseth, and fighteth all the days of his life.

When he desireth to raise hell he planters are would come under the provision of the act of March 2, 1903, allowing a rate of \$100 per month for loss of both "feet." of \$100 per month for less of both "feet."
M. T., Eureka, Ohio.—As you are pensioned for other causes besides injury of the hand, the Pension Bureau of course is not committed to a view that the hand is totally disabled by having allowed you \$24 for disability "equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot." If the hand is practically useless, it would seem that the rate (now \$40) for total disability of the hand should be allowed. Your appeal having been filed in January, last, it will

> from it.
> J. C., Cooperville, Mich.—The present pension would not be discontinued pending a decision on the appeal in the other case involving a higher rate. S. J. E., Elkhart, Ind.—The U. S. bounty for enlistments in 1862 was only \$100. The additional bounty act of July 28, 1866, provided \$100 more. You have been misinformed as to "\$300" bounty for 1862 men. No land warrants are due soldiers of the war of the rebellion. M. M. S., Galesburg, Ill.—The act of March 3, 1901, as amended by the act of Feb. 28, 1903, is as follows, the new parts

be several months yet before you hear

being indicated by italics: "That any widow who was the lawful wife or any officer or enlisted man or other person in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States, as described in paragraph one, two and three of section 4693 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, during the period of his service in any war, and whose name was placed or shall hereafter be placed on the pension roll because of her husband's death as the result of wound or injury received or disease contracted in such military or naval service, and whose name has been or shall hereafter be dropped from said pension person, who has since died or shall hereafter die, or from whom she has been heretofore or shall be hereafter divorced. upon her own application and without fault on her part, and if she is without means of support other than her daily labor as defined by the acts of June 27, 1890, and May 9, 1900, shall be entitled to have her name again placed on the pension roll at the rate now provided for widows by the acts of July 14, 1862; March 3, 1873, and March 19, 1886, such pension to commence from the date of the filing of her application in the Pension Burger after the appropriate of this section. pension to commence from the date of the filing of her application in the Pension Bureau after the approval of this act:

A. W. Love, Co. C, 14th, and Co. F, 65th Ind., Mowequa, Ill., says:

"Whoop 'em up for a \$12 service penwidow is already in receipt of a pension sion for all old soldiers and their widows. from the United States she shall not be It is nearly 40 years since the civil war entitled to restoration under this act ended and half of us did not try to break (unless she selinquishes present pension): up the Government, as the Mexican war And provided further, that where the men did; but we have been true to the old pension of said widow on her second or subsequent marriage has accrued to a helpless or idiotic child or children under

be enrolled as a veteran, and so entitled to a bounty of \$400 instead of \$300. It would be very curious if you did not know

this column was not aware that the regu-lations of any State Home for disabled ex-

examination. It might not be a bad plan for you to make inquiry of the Examining Surgeons to learn if they have sent in the supplemental results of the surgeons to learn if they have sent in the supplemental results of the surgeons to learn if they have sent in the supplemental results of the surgeons to learn if they have sent in the supplemental results of the surgeons to learn if they have sent in the supplemental results of the surgeons of the surgeons to learn if they have sent in the supplemental results of the surgeons of the sur

of \$100. You would have been entitled to the additional bounty of \$100 allowed by act of July 28, 1866, had you applied for same before July 1, 1880. It is difficult of the probable action of the probable a cult to forecast the probable action of necessary to show that the soldier's deathers of the decisions prepared in the Board, in line of duty. The widow of a Mexican to watch out for mistakes. This work is

M. P., National Military Home, Ohio.— of such application. From your statement Without a full knowledge of all the facts it is not clear why a new application was

He riseth even from the cradle to seek the scalp of his grandsire's enemy and bringeth home in his carcass the ammu-

nition of his neighbor's wife's cousin's uncle's father-in-law who avengeth the deed.

Yea, verily, his life is uncertain and he knoweth not the hour when he may be knoweth not the hour when he may be jerked hence.

He goeth forth on a journey half-shot and cometh back on a shutter, shot. He riseth in the night to let the cat out and it taketh nine doctors three days to pick the buckshot from his person. He goeth forth in joy and gladness and

cometh back in scraps and fragments.

He calleth his fellow-man a liar and getteth himself filled with scrap iron even

enemy's son lieth in wait on election day, and, lo, the Coroner ploweth up a 40-acre field to bury that man. Woe, woe is Kentucky, for her eyes are red with bad whisky and her soil is stained with the blood of damijists! Selah.

Press Correspondents, W.R.C. al sershall risidiction of Assistant National Press Correspondents, to whom Department Press
ension other
other been Correspondents will make frequent rebeen Columbus Ave., Boston; District 2, Mary
out 4, Dora M. Silver, Ellsworth, Kan.; Distriet 5, Fannie McAllister, Omro, Wis.;
27, Dallas, Tex.

Dallas, Tex.

District 7, Margaret Garey Wright, 732
te 8, Mary Sherman Allen, 483 Bryan St.,

Dallas, Tex.

District 7, Margaret Garey Wright, 732
Commander August

Lore Rass Cornespondent are and in 1897, On the date of his death he was assisting to form the parade at Daytoon, where an afternoon Reunion of the soldiers and sailors of southwestern of Ohio, died Oct. 27, 1903,
Enlisted when 17 years of age in Co.
B, 93d Ohio, participated in many batteles, and was severely wounded at Missionary Ridge. In 1895 he was elected Senior Vice-Commander, and in 1897,
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G. A. R. On the date of his death he was assisting to form the parade at Daytoon, where an afternoon Reunion of the soldiers and sailors of southwestern of Ohio, died Oct. 27, 1903,
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For Pensions.

returing to Williamsburg to bring as recruits some who were not ready to go and recruits from who were not ready to go and recruits from the some who were not recruit from the company, from first to last were? Originally mustered at Camp Classe, Aug. 18, 1850; The boat recruiting camp."

The whole number of men in the company, from first to last were? Originally mustered at Camp Classe, Aug. 18, 1850; The boat recruiting camp.

The boat recruiting c

(PA-KAL)

PACAL BALM DO YOU KNOW ITS WORTH?

If not, kindly send for a FREE sample of a Sic. jar, and if not found to everything that is claimed of it we will promptly return the cost to y PACAL BALM CURES Coughs, Asthma. Croup, B. enchitis, a all forms of Throat and Long Trouble, Catarra Head, Stomach and Womb, Piles of every nature, Scalp and Skin Diseas of every form.

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PERSONAL.

Morris Post, Weston, W. Va., has be enrolled as a veteran, and so entitled to a bounty of \$400 instead of \$300. It would be very curious if you did not know this fact and secure your rights at the time of your re-enlistment. However, if you did not, of course the difference, \$100, can still be collected.

H. M., Augusta, Kan.—The editor of this column was not aware that the regulations of any State Home for disabled expect.

Talk about the oldest living soldier! Julius Cesar is Adjutant of Silas Fellows Post, 7, Portsmouth, Va.

Comrade John Barnard, the hero of Lookout Mountain, died in the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y., Nov. 27. He was Surgeons to learn if they have sent in the supplemental report called for. You ought to hear from it within a month or so after the supplemental report was sent in.

D. B. B., Sardinia, Ohio.—If the soldier's death can be satisfactorily proven to have been due to causes originating in the service and line of duty, the widow can obtain pension under the general pension law for the period for each child of the soldier under 16. The children could apply and receive (between them) the same amount of pension as the widow's remarriage to the date of the widow's remarriage to the date they severally became 16. born in Massachusetts and enlisted in

Nov. 25. He raised his company in Hop-kins County, Ky., and was a brave man, very popular with his regiment, was high-ly esteemed by friends and acquaintances all over Kentucky.

The sympathies of the comrades will go out to Comrade James Reagin, of Bloom- oration, and its fidelity as a likeness, and in line of duty. The widow of a Mexican war survivor can obtain pension under the Mexican war service-pension act of 1887 from date of the soldier's death (he having died since Jan. 29, 1887) up to the date of her remarriage, if she has remarried without having applied for the pension.

L. C. S., Pierceton, Ind.—If the soldier were under 16 when the soldier date of his family or more by smembers of his family or friends who would be likely to hear from him if livings the possible that the state of the survivor can obtain pension under the date of date of the sepcially important, as the Board is largely composed of appointees having rather brief experience in this line of work.

J. W. M., Littleville, Ala.—The permanently helpless provision relative to children, which is part of the act of June 27, 1890, attaches only to children that were under 16 when the soldier died, and him if livings the possible that the state of June 27, 1890, it is necessary that the child be also under 16 at the date of line of work.

J. W. M., Littleville, Ala.—The permanently helpless provision relative to children that would to Comrade Reagin, of Bloom-lied, Iowa, formerly of the 2d Iowa, who to Lincoln's habitual pose, have brought the favorable comment of Lincoln's habitual pose, have brought to Lincoln's habitual pose, have brought the work is largely composed of appointees having rather brief experience in this line of work.

J. W. M., Littleville, Ala.—The permanently helpless provision relative to children that sounds that would tend to cheer him. He is deaft and consequently shut out from all sounds that would tend to cheer him. He is deaft and consequently shut out from all sounds that would tend to cheer him. He is deaft and consequently shut out from all sounds that would tend to cheer him. He is the work of the 2d Iowa, who to Lincoln's habitual pose, have brought the experience in this line of who was killed on the railroad. He was all the world to Comrade Reagin, of Bloom-line of the Door of the 2d Iowa, how who was kil discharged our pieces, and knew nothing about the recoil that a Harper's Ferry musket can develop. Stubby loaded with a ball as big as his thumb, took careful aim, with his cheek against the piece, and exerted all his digital strength on the trigger—with success, in a way, as he succeeded in moving the trigger.

The piece was discharged. It emitted for all uniformed, armed and equipped, the roar like the thunder of a howitzer; the scare like the soldier died, and addition, in claims brought under the act of June 27, 1880, it is necessary that the voice in addition, in claims brought under the act of June 27, 1880, it is necessary that the view of filling addition, in claims brought under the act of June 27, 1880, it is necessary that the view of filling addition, in claims brought under the act of June 27, 1880, it is necessary that the view of filling addition, in claims brought under the act of June 27, 1880, it is necessary that the view of filling addition, in claims brought under the act of June 27, 1880, it is necessary that the view of filling addition, in claims brought under the act of June 27, 1880, it is necessary that the view of filling addition, in claims brought under the act of June 27, 1880, it is necessary that the view of filling addition, in claims brought under the act of June 27, 1880, it is necessary that the view of filling addition, in claims brought under the act of J letters possible.

> The Rt. Rev. Mer. D. T. Quigley, Rector of St. Patrick's Church, Charleston, S. C., and Vicar-General of the Diocese of Charleston, died in that city Nov. 27. He was born near Glasgow, Scotland, in 1835, strongly espoused the cause of the Confederacy in 1864, and went as Secretary to Bishop Patrick A. Lynch on his mission to Rome to seeure the Pope's recognic to Rome to Seeure the Rome to Rome to Seeure the Rome to Rom Man born in the wilds of Kentucky is of feud days and easy virtue. He fisheth, fiddleth, cusseth, and fighteth all the days was never gained, but the negotiations progressed so far as to lead to the announcement that the Pope had actually recognized the Southern Confederacy. Mgr. Quigley's private papers contain a great mass of valuable historical documents relating to this episode, which it is

Rear-Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, U. S. N., retired, died at his home in Stratford. Conn., Dec. 10. He was born in Louisiana in 1832, was a nephew of George Bancroft, the great historian, who, while Sec-retary of the Navy, established the Naval Academy, and young Gherardi was appointed there June 29, 1846, graduating in 1852. His first important work was as Navigating Officer of the great steam frigto the fourth generation.

A cyclone bloweth him into the bosom of his neighbor's wife, and his neighbor's wife's husband bloweth him into the bosom of Father Abraham before he hath time to explain. time to explain.

He emptieth a demijohn into himself and a shotgun into his enemy, and his enemy, and his ceived much praise for gallantry. He because of the bottle of the part of the p came Commander in 1884 and Rear-Admiral in 1887. He commanded the ships at the Centennial Naval Review, and was highly commended for his work. He was retired in 1894.

Depauw University has conferred the degree of LL. D. upon Senator A. J. Beveridge, who is now entitled to the desig-

Commander Augustus Able, U. S. N., retired, died at Philadelphia, Dec. 11, of paralysis. He entered the navy Feb. 21, 1861, as Third Assistant Engineer, served creditably during the rebellion, and rose to Chief Engineer, Nov. 20, 1874. He was retired, Feb. 27, 1899, after 17 years and five months of sea service and 15 years and five months of shore and other duty.

QUANTRILL'S BONES. Kansas Historical Society Exhibits the Legs

the age of 16 years, she shall not be entitled to restoration under this act unless said helpless or idiotic child, or child or children under 16 years of age, be then member or members of her family and cared for by her, and upon the restoration of said widow the payment of pension to said child or children shall cease,

"Sec. 2. That the provisions of this act makes it is a time of the power of the family and cared for by her, and upon the restoration of said widow the payment of pension to said child or children shall cease,

"Sec. 2. That the provisions of this act makes it is act makes and here been preserved in secrecy until now. The death of Quantrill's mother at Springfield, O., permitted the Society to railwrise, or disease contracted whom here and vigor to any person affect eth health and vigor to any person affect with Judge F. G. Adams, until his death Secretary of the Society to railwrise, or disease of the work of the stars cured, by removing the cause of the difficulty. Only the small cease, or disease contracted whom here are divised to these unideas of their failure to any person affect with Judge F. G. Adams, until his death Secretary of the Society to rail and here been preserved in secrecy until and here been preserved in secrecy until now. The death of Quantrill's mother at Springfield, O., permitted the Society to were all average of the star and provents and here been preserved to the Society to with a clogged up system. It cures by Vising, strengthening and t

Monument to Lincoln-A Fine Gift From a Post Commander.

Capt. J. W. Kitchell, Commander of Pope Post, Pana, Ill., and his wife have adopted resolutions of condolence upon the erected, at their own expense, in the cemdeath of Comrade B. F. Lawson at the etery at Rosemond, a very fine bronze



Memorial Post.

The largest atendance in the history of Memorial Post, of Cleveland, Ohio, marked the meeting of Dec. 3, and for the fifth consecutive time J. L. Smith was elected Commander, and this was the more notable from the fact that his was the only uncontested election of the even-ing. His administration has been brilliantly successful, and he has well won the honor of unanimous re-election. The James T. Wilson; Historian, J. Wool-ridge; Chorister, F. E. Moore; Chief Bugler, Jerome Fuller; Delegates to Dis-trict Encampment, W. S. Rogers, George A. McKay, E. C. Sawyer, Judge Conway Noble, W. Gresmuch and Edgar Couch.

C. D. PENNEBAKER. JOHN PAUL JONES. PENNEBAKER & JONES, Attorneys and Counselors.

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tled. Write for details. We are especially anxious to communicate with offi-cers (or their heirs) who (1) were not paid for recruiting services, or for services rendered prior to muster in; denied travel pay by reason of resignation for person reasons or convenience; (5) who were not mustered

ber, and (6) who lost U. S. pay by reason of State pay

allowed in one day. He is at the Department each day, looking up neglected and rejected cases. He uses all the testimony on file, and will look up yours. Fee due when you get your money. He also pro-cures patents or no fee. Every person who is interested in patents should read his book—Have You Brains? It is sent

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